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LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 1975 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF  
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM  
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the joint United Kingdom-Soviet statement relating to the negotiations held from 13 to 17 February 1975 between the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. Harold Wilson, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

We request, Sir, that you circulate the text of this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivor RICHARD  
Permanent Representative of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland to the  
United Nations

(Signed) Yakov MALIK  
Permanent Representative of the Union  
of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations

Annex

JOINT UNITED KINGDOM-SOVIET STATEMENT

1. At the invitation of the Soviet Government, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Right Honourable Harold Wilson MP, accompanied by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, the Right Honourable James Callaghan MP, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 13 to 17 February 1975.
2. During their stay in the Soviet Union the Right Honourable Harold Wilson and his party, in addition to Moscow, also visited Leningrad.
3. The Prime Minister laid wreaths at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow and at the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad.
4. The Prime Minister and his party were everywhere accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality.
5. The Prime Minister and the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary held a series of talks with L. I. Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; A. N. Kosygin, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; and A. A. Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.
6. The following took part in the talks:

on the British side:

Sir John Hunt, Secretary to the Cabinet; Sir Terence Garvey, British Ambassador to the USSR; Sir John Killick, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Mr. R. T. Armstrong, Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister; Mr. P. S. Preston, Deputy Secretary at the Department of Trade; Mr. J. T. W. Haines, Press Secretary to the Prime Minister; Mr. J. A. Thomson and Mr. M. S. Weir, Assistant Under-Secretaries at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Mr. I. J. M. Sutherland, Minister at the British Embassy in Moscow, and Mr. T. McNally, Political Adviser to the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and other officials.

on the Soviet side:

I. V. Arkhipov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; M. R. Kuzmin, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR; A. M. Aleksandrov and A. I. Blatov, Assistants to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; N. M. Lunkov, Ambassador of the USSR in London, and V. P. Suslov, Member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

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7. During the talks, which were held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual respect, questions of Anglo-Soviet relations and the prospects for their expansion in the political, trade, economic, cultural and other fields were discussed in detail. There was also a wide-ranging exchange of views on current international issues of mutual interest.

8. The United Kingdom and the Soviet Union took note of the important and positive changes in Europe and in international relations as a whole in recent years. They agreed that these developments had significantly improved the prospects for deepening détente in Europe. In these circumstances they resolved upon the systematic expansion of relations between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in all fields.

9. The talks reflected the mutual desire of the two sides to strengthen understanding, trust and co-operation between them. They agreed that the talks and negotiations which took place during the visit have marked the opening of a new phase in Anglo-Soviet relations and would make a positive contribution towards consolidating international peace and security, especially in Europe.

#### BILATERAL RELATIONS

10. The two sides emphasized the importance which they attach to the development of bilateral relations between Britain and the USSR. They noted with satisfaction the improvements achieved in recent times in relations between their two countries and agreed on practical steps to be taken with a view to promoting their further fruitful development.

11. They declared their adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence, which means long-term, fruitful and mutually beneficial co-operation between States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, on the basis of full equality and mutual respect.

12. In the interests of deepening co-operation in the political field between the United Kingdom and the USSR, and conscious of their special responsibilities as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the two sides reaffirmed their resolve to hold regular exchanges of views at various levels on important issues of international and bilateral relations.

13. Guided by the desire to lay a stable and constructive foundation for Anglo-Soviet relations and acknowledging the responsibility of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union for furthering the process of détente, the Right Honourable Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, signed a Protocol on Consultations. The two sides expressed their conviction that the implementation of this Protocol would give a new impetus to the development of Anglo-Soviet co-operation in the political field. In this context, they stressed the special significance of meetings between the leaders of the two countries.

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14. Having thoroughly reviewed economic questions, the two sides agreed that mutually beneficial commercial links are an important element in relations between the two countries. In this connexion they noted the role of the Temporary Commercial Agreement of 16 February 1934 in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations and reaffirmed the importance of the Agreement on the Development of Economic, Scientific, Technological and Industrial Co-operation signed in London on 6 May 1974. Two long-term Programmes giving practical effect to the Agreement of 1974, on economic and industrial co-operation and on scientific and technological co-operation respectively, were signed during the visit by the Right Honourable Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The two sides reaffirmed the importance of exchanging appropriate information on co-operation within the framework of the above-mentioned Programmes.

15. The two sides commended the work done by the Permanent Anglo-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Co-operation in the fields of Applied Science, Technology, Trade and Economic Relations which first met in London in January 1971. They expressed their hope that the fourth meeting of the Joint Commission to be held in Moscow in May of this year would promote further progress in the field of economic co-operation.

16. The two sides expressed their intention to make further efforts to increase the volume of trade in both directions on the basis of mutual benefit. They agreed to aim at achieving a substantial increase in the level of trade and a better balance and structure of trade over the next five years. In this connexion they noted with satisfaction the expected increase in contracts for British machinery and equipment.

17. The two sides noted with satisfaction the recent conclusion of contracts for the supply by British firms of the latest technology and equipment for the chemical, petrochemical, automobile and light industries. A contract for the enrichment in the Soviet Union of uranium supplied by British customers was likewise welcomed.

18. The two sides agreed that there were good prospects for the early conclusion of a number of large-scale contracts between the organizations concerned on a mutually advantageous basis. Particular note was taken of the promising proposals for co-operation involving Soviet organizations and enterprises and British companies in the development of natural resources including oil, the aviation industry, nuclear power, timber and woodworking, pulp and paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemicals and petrochemicals, the transportation of natural gas and of ethylene, containerized transportation and textile and other light industries. At the same time traditional trade with smaller and medium firms would continue to expand.

19. The two sides agreed to examine the possibilities for the improvement of conditions for the work of the commercial representatives, organizations and companies concerned in London and Moscow.

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20. Agreement was reached on credits for a five-year period in recognition of the importance of finance in commercial and economic relations and of the need for both sides to extend to each other credits on the most favourable possible terms, subject to the laws and regulations in force in each country.

21. The special importance attached by both sides to the further development of scientific and technological co-operation was reaffirmed. The two sides resolved to continue to promote this co-operation through, in particular, the Agreement on the Development of Economic, Scientific, Technological and Industrial Co-operation; the Anglo-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Co-operation in the fields of Applied Science, Technology, Trade and Economic Relations; and the Anglo-Soviet Agreement on Co-operation in the Fields of Science, Education and Culture. The two sides recognized that the long-term Programme on scientific and technological collaboration would make an important contribution in this respect.

22. The two sides noted with satisfaction the extent of co-operation between Britain and the USSR in the field of nuclear energy, notably in contacts between the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy and in the framework of the Anglo-Soviet Working Group on problems of electricity supply and transmission. The two sides also undertook to examine the possibilities for mutually profitable co-operation in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations.

23. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Right Honourable Harold Wilson, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, A. N. Kosygin, signed an Agreement on Co-operation in the Field of Medicine and Public Health. The sides spoke also in favour of the further development of Anglo-Soviet co-operation in the fields of agriculture and protection of the environment.

24. The two sides emphasized the important role of cultural links between the peoples of the two countries as a means of promoting fuller mutual knowledge of achievements in literature, art and other fields of cultural activity. They noted in this context the exhibitions of paintings and other important cultural events which are to take place in Britain and the USSR and also the forthcoming signature of the next in the series of Anglo-Soviet Cultural Agreements covering the period 1975-1977.

25. Guided by a desire to promote greater mutual understanding and trust, the two sides resolved to set up an Anglo-Soviet Round Table whose members would be distinguished representatives of public life, science, culture, commerce, the press, and other fields. The Royal Institute for International Affairs in Britain and the Institute for World Economy and International Affairs of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR have agreed to undertake the task of organizing the meetings of the Round Table. The first meeting will be held in Britain in 1975.

26. The two sides confirmed the importance which they attach to the development of contacts between the British Parliament and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and noted with satisfaction that a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will visit the United Kingdom later this year.

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27. The two sides reviewed the possibilities of extending their contacts into other fields. In this connexion they reached agreement on an exchange of visits between representatives of the armed forces.

#### INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

28. The United Kingdom and the Soviet Union noted with satisfaction the progress made in recent years in developing détente and peaceful co-operation between States irrespective of their political, economic and social systems. They agreed on the need to establish détente on a firm basis throughout the world, and pledged the efforts of their two Governments to this end.

29. The two sides are convinced that further progress in the improvement of the international situation demands active and purposeful efforts of all States. They emphasized their determination to ensure that favourable changes in the international situation become irreversible and that détente is extended to all areas of the world.

30. The two sides recognized the importance for the strengthening of universal peace of the agreements and understandings achieved between the USSR and the United States of America, including the agreements on the prevention of nuclear war and on the limitation of strategic arms.

31. The two sides noted with satisfaction the positive trends towards the establishment of relations of stable peace, good neighbourliness and co-operation in Europe. They emphasized the important role which the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was called upon to play in this process. The two sides stated that much progress had been made at the Conference. They are convinced that premises exist for completing the work of the Conference and for holding its third stage at the highest level in the near future.

32. Attaching great importance to the further strengthening of stability and security in Europe, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union expressed themselves in favour of complementing measures of political détente with those of military détente. In this connexion the two sides exchanged views concerning the negotiations on the Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe. They recalled the agreed general objective to contribute to a more stable relationship and reaffirmed that the specific arrangements to be worked out should conform to the principle of undiminished security for each party.

33. In the course of an exchange of views on the Middle East the two sides expressed their deep concern at the dangerous situation in the area, and emphasized the necessity of achieving as soon as possible a just and lasting settlement, based on the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. They confirmed their intention to make every effort to promote a solution of the cardinal questions involved in a just and lasting peace in this region, on the basis of Security Council resolution 338, taking due account of the legitimate

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interests of all States and peoples of the region including the Arab people of Palestine, and with respect for the right of all States in the area to independent existence. The two sides considered that the Geneva Conference should play an important role in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and should resume its work at a very early date.

34. In connexion with recent events in Cyprus, Britain and the Soviet Union reaffirmed their support for the principle of preserving the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. They support the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations on Cyprus. Britain and the Soviet Union recognize the one lawful Government of Cyprus headed by President Makarios.

35. The two sides stated the necessity of strict observance by all its parties of the Paris Agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet-Nam. They welcomed the concrete measures to implement the Agreement on restoring peace and achieving national accord in Laos and expressed themselves in favour of a just settlement of the Cambodian problem with full consideration for the national interests and legitimate rights of the people of Cambodia, without any outside interference.

36. The two sides consider that there are certain international economic problems in the solution of which they are both interested. They reached a mutual understanding on holding further exchanges of views on these questions at the appropriate level within the framework of the Protocol on Consultations.

37. In order to reaffirm the great importance which the two sides attach to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to effective measures to control the spread of nuclear weapons and the means to make them, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Right Honourable Harold Wilson, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, L. I. Brezhnev, signed a Declaration on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

38. The United Kingdom and the Soviet Union are convinced that effective measures should be taken to end the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament embracing both nuclear and conventional weapons under strict and effective international control. The two sides believe that the convocation of a world disarmament conference may contribute to the solution of the pressing problems of disarmament. They confirmed their intention of continuing their co-operation with the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference.

39. The two sides expressed confidence that the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction would take place very soon and that as a result the Convention would enter into force. The two sides are in favour of the earliest possible achievement of an international agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

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40. The two sides expressed themselves in favour of giving effect to the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health.

41. Attaching great importance to the Conference on the Law of the Sea, the two sides pronounced themselves in favour of adopting constructive decisions in that field on an international basis with due regard for the interests of all States. They will continue to work to this end. They acknowledged the value of the consultations held in the past between representatives of their two countries, and expressed the intention of continuing those consultations also in the future.

42. The two sides declared their determination to work for the strengthening of the United Nations and for promoting its effectiveness in the maintenance of universal peace and security on the basis of strict observance of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. They support the work of the United Nations in promoting the consolidation of international détente, in strengthening international peace and security and in developing peaceful and fruitful co-operation.

43. The two sides shared the view that the meetings and talks held during the Prime Minister's visit have made an important contribution to the further development of relations between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union and to the cause of international détente.

44. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Right Honourable Harold Wilson, invited L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and A. A. Gromyko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, to pay official visits to the United Kingdom. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

Moscow, 17 February 1975

For the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland

H. WILSON  
Prime Minister

For the Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics

L. BREZHNEV  
General Secretary of the  
Central Committee of the  
CPSU

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